

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Connecticut State Fire Safety Code

Repealed	29-292-1 - 29-292-1a
Repealed	29-292-1b
Repealed	29-292-1c
The Connecticut State Fire Safety Code; Title and Applicability	29-292-1d
Administration of the Code	29-292-2d
Authority Having Jurisdiction	29-292-3d
Plan Submittal and Review	29-292-4d
Variations or exemptions	29-292-5d
Inspections	29-292-6d
Fire Lanes	29-292-7d
Adopted Standard	29-292-8d
Connecticut Amendments	29-292-9d

Connecticut State Fire Safety Code

Secs. 29-292-1 - 29-292-1a.

Repealed, October 1, 1989

Sec. 29-292-1b.

Repealed, June 15, 1994

Sec. 29-292-1c.

Repealed, May 1, 1999

Sec. 29-292-1d. The Connecticut State Fire Safety Code: Title and Applicability

(a) The Regulations of the Department of Public Safety, Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d and the adopted standard, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall be known as the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code.

(b) Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive, shall apply to all buildings and areas adjacent thereto except premises used for manufacturing. The provisions of the code shall only apply to private dwellings occupied by one or two families with respect to smoke alarms.

Exception to (b): The provisions of Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d shall only apply to temporary tents, temporary portable shelters and temporary tension-membraned structures as defined in Section 3-2 of Section 29-292-9d to the extent called for by Sections 29-140-1a to 29-140-5a, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Tent and Portable Shelter Code.

Sec. 29-292-2d. Administration of the Code

Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive, shall be administered as provided in Chapter 541 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Sec. 29-292-3d. Authority Having Jurisdiction

- (a) For the purposes of the regulations adopted by reference under Section 29-292, the Authority Having jurisdiction shall mean the State Fire Marshal regarding the proper administration, application, interpretation, and modification of the requirements contained within Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive.
- (b) The local fire marshal shall make the initial determination concerning compliance with Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive, except as expressly provided in the wording of a section.
- (c) A decision of the local fire marshal or State Fire Marshal may be appealed to the State Codes and Standards Committee in accordance with Section 29-309 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Sec. 29-292-4d. Plan Submittal and Review

Detailed plans and specifications for new structures and additions, renovations, or alterations to existing structures shall be submitted by the applicant to the local fire marshal having jurisdiction to demonstrate compliance with Section 29-263 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Exception: Detached one and two family dwellings.

Sec. 29-292-5d. Variations or exemptions

In accordance with Section 29-296 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the State Fire Marshal reserves the right to modify the requirements of Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d and the adopted standard, inclusive, where the State Fire Marshal deems that strict compliance would entail practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship, or is otherwise adjudged unwarranted, provided any such variation or exemption or approved equivalent or alternative compliance shall, in the opinion of the State Fire Marshal, secure the public safety.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Sec. 29-292-6d. Inspections

- (a) Each local fire marshal, the State Fire Marshal, and their respective designees, shall conduct inspections of buildings and facilities regulated by Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive, within their jurisdiction as prescribed in Section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (b) Each local fire marshal, the State Fire Marshal, and their respective designees, may conduct inspections as often as may be necessary during the construction of new buildings, structures, or additions, and during the course of renovations, alterations, or modernizations for the purpose of satisfying themselves that all work is in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

Sec. 29-292-7d. Fire Lanes

Each municipality may establish such fire lanes as are necessary and appropriate, giving consideration to the local area, fire suppression equipment available, and the method of attack utilized by the fire department.

Sec. 29-292-8d. Adopted Standard

The following standard promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is hereby adopted as part of Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive,:

Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., Standard 101 (NFPA 101®), 1997 edition first printing with errata No. 101-97-1 issued December 3, 1997, or second or later printing, with appendices, except as amended, altered, or deleted and by the addition of certain provisions as indicated in Section 29-292-9d.

The standards promulgated by the NFPA are available from the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269; telephone 1-800-344-3555

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Sec. 29-292-9d. Connecticut Amendments

The adopted National Fire Protection Association standard NFPA 101® is amended to meet the needs of the State of Connecticut as follows:

Note:

A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by "Amd" indicates the substitution of this provision in the adopted referenced standard, National Fire Protection Association Standard 101, Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures, 1997 edition.

A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by "Del" indicates the deletion of this provision in the aforementioned adopted referenced standard.

A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by "Add" indicates the addition of this provision in the adopted referenced standard.

A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments followed by an asterisk "*" indicates that explanatory material on the section or subsection can be found in Appendix A of the adopted referenced standard

Chapter 1 *

General

(Amd) **1-1.1 Title.** This document including the Connecticut amendments shall be known as the NFPA supplement to the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code and shall be referred to herein as "this code" or "the code".

(Del) **1-3.4*** Delete Section.

(Add) **1-3.11.4** In buildings under construction and during the course of additions to existing buildings, occupied areas shall be separated from work areas on the same floor by a barrier having at least a 1-hr fire resistance rating. In existing buildings undergoing renovations or alterations, occupied areas shall be separated from work areas on the same floor by a barrier having at least a ½-hr fire resistance rating.

Exception: As approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Amd) **1-3.13.1** Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or any other

Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

feature is required for compliance with the provisions of Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, known as the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code, or Section 29-252-1c of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, known as the Connecticut State Building Code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Amd) **1-3.13.2*** Existing life safety features such as, but not limited to, automatic sprinklers, fire alarm systems, standpipes, and horizontal exits, if not required by Sections 29-292-1d to 29-292-9d, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, known as the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code, or Section 29-252-1c of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, known as the Connecticut State Building Code, shall be either maintained or removed.

Chapter 2

Fundamental Requirements

(Amd) **Chapter 2 Reserved.**

(Del) **2-1*** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-2** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-3** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-4** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-5** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-6** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-7** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-8** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-9** Delete Section.

(Del) **2-10*** Delete Section.

Chapter 3

Definitions

(Amd) **Building.** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. The term building shall be construed as if followed by the words "or portions thereof." For application of this code, each portion of a building which is completely separated from other portions by fire walls which have been designed and constructed in accordance with Connecticut's State Building Code and have been approved by the building official shall be considered separate buildings. (See also Structure.)

(Add) **Building Height.** Building height shall be measured from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the floor of the highest occupiable story.

(Add) **Plans and Specifications.** All of the written, graphic and pictorial documents prepared or assembled for describing the design, location, and physical characteristics of the elements of the project necessary for obtaining a building permit. All drawings shall be drawn at an appropriate scale.

(Add) **Portable Shelter, Temporary.** Any temporary structure with or without side panels, the covering of which is made of pliable material, such as plastic or fabric, that achieves its shape by air support, air inflation, or tension and having a capacity sufficient to shelter 100 or more persons, in place for a period fewer than 180 consecutive calendar days.

(Add) **Tension-Membraned Structure, Temporary.** A membrane structure, having a capacity sufficient to shelter 100 or more persons in place for a period fewer than 180 consecutive calendar days, which incorporates a membrane and a structural support system such as arches, columns and cables, or beams wherein stresses developed in the tensioned membrane interact with those in the structural support so that the entire assembly acts together to resist the applied loads.

(Add) **Tent, Temporary.** Any structure with or without side panels having wood or metal supports and using any kind of a textile or similar material for coverage, and having a capacity sufficient to shelter 100 or more persons or covering a ground area of more than 1,200 square feet, in place for a period fewer than 180 consecutive calendar days.

Chapter 5

Means of Egress

(Amd) **5-1.3.2.1** Where an exit is required in this Code to be separated from other parts of the building, the separating construction shall meet the requirements of Section 6-2 and the following:

(a)* The separation has at least a 1-hr fire resistance rating where the exit connects three stories or less; and

(b)* The separation has at least a 2-hr fire resistance rating where the exit connects four or more stories. It shall be constructed of an assembly of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials and shall be supported by construction having at least a 2-hr fire resistance rating; and

Exception No. 1 to (b): In existing non-high-rise buildings, existing exit stair enclosures shall have not less than a 1-hr fire resistance rating.

Exception No. 2 to (b): In existing buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7, existing exit stair enclosures shall have not less than a 1-hr fire resistance rating.

Exception No. 3 to (b): One-hr enclosures in accordance with Sections 17-2.2.1.2 and 19-2.2.1.2.

(c) Openings therein are protected by fire door assemblies equipped with door closers complying with Section 5-2.1.8; and

(d) Openings in exit enclosures are limited to those necessary for access to the enclosure from normally occupied spaces and corridors, and for egress from the enclosure; and

Exception to (d): Exit passageways in covered mall buildings as provided in Chapters 24 and 25.

(e) Penetrations into and openings through an exit enclosure assembly are prohibited except for electrical conduit serving the stairway, required exit doors, duct work and equipment necessary for independent stair pressurization, water or steam piping necessary for the heating or cooling of the exit enclosure, sprinkler piping, and standpipes; and

Exception No. 1 to (e): Existing penetrations protected in accordance with Section 6-2.3.2.4.

Exception No. 2 to (e): Penetrations for fire alarm circuits

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

shall be permitted within enclosures where fire alarm circuits are installed in metallic conduit and penetrations are protected in accordance with Section 6-2.3.2.4.

Exception No. 3 to (e): Penetrations by ductwork for required ventilation of the exit enclosure shall be permitted when:

- (1) the exit enclosure does not have any portion of its walls or roof exposed to the exterior of the building; and
- (2) the duct opening must be protected by a combination smoke and fire damper in accordance with 6-2.3.2.4 and 6-3.5; and
- (3) the smoke damper must close upon shutdown of the associated HVAC unit.

(f) Penetrations or communicating openings are prohibited between adjacent exit enclosures.

(Del) **5-1.3.3** Delete Section.

(Amd) **5-2.1.3 Floor Level.** The elevation of the floor surfaces on both sides of a door shall not vary by more than 1/2 in. (13 mm). The elevation shall be maintained on both sides of the doorway for a distance of at least equal to the width of the widest leaf. Thresholds at doorways shall not be more than 1/2 in. (13 mm) in height. Raised thresholds and floor level changes more than 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not steeper than 1 in 2.

Exception No. 1: In one- and two-family dwellings within other occupancies and in existing buildings where the door discharges to the outside or to an exterior balcony or exterior exit access, the floor level outside the door shall be permitted to be one step lower than the inside, but not more than 8 in. (20.3 cm) lower.

Exception No 2: In one- and two-family dwellings within other occupancies and in existing buildings, a door at the top of a stair shall be permitted to open directly at a stair provided the door does not swing over the stair and the door serves an area with an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 3: In new construction, other than the principal entrances/exits or as required by Connecticut's State Building Code, a door that discharges to the outside or to an exterior balcony, exterior exit, or exterior exit access, the floor level outside is permitted to be one step lower than the floor level inside, but not more than 8 in. (17.8 cm) lower.

(Amd) **5-2.1.4.3** Doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel where used in an exit enclosure or where serving a high hazard contents area.

Exception No. 1: Doors from individual living units that open directly into an exit enclosure.

Exception No. 2: In existing buildings where the door serves an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons and does not serve a high hazard contents area.

(Amd) **5-2.1.5.3*** A latch or other fastening device on a door shall be provided with a releasing device having an obvious method of operation under all lighting conditions. The releasing mechanism for any latch shall be located not less than 30 in (76 cm) nor more than 48 in. (122 cm) above the finished floor. Doors shall be openable with not more than one releasing operation.

*Exception:** Egress doors from individual living units and guest rooms of residential occupancies shall be permitted to be provided with devices that require not more than one additional releasing operation, provided such device is operable from the inside without the use of a key or tool.

(Amd) **5-2.1.6.1 Delayed Egress Locks.** Approved, listed, delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving low and ordinary hazard contents in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system installed in accordance with Section 7-6, or an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7, and where permitted in Chapters 8 through 31, provided that:

(a) The doors unlock upon actuation of an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7, or upon the actuation of any heat detector or not more than two smoke detectors of an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system installed in accordance with Section 7-6; and

(b) the doors unlock upon loss of power controlling the lock or locking mechanism; and

(c) An irreversible process releases the lock within 15 seconds upon application to the release device required in 5-2.1.5.3 of a

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

force that shall not be required to exceed 15 lbf (67 N) nor required to be continuously applied for more than 3 sec. The initiation of the release process shall activate a signal in the vicinity of the door to ensure those attempting to egress that the system is functional. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only; and

Exception to (c): Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, a delay of not more than 30 sec shall be permitted provided that reasonable life safety is ensured.

(d)* On the door adjacent to the release device, there is a readily visible, durable sign in letters at least 1 in. (2.5 cm) high and at least 1/8 in. (0.3 cm) in stroke width on a contrasting background that reads:

"Push until alarm sounds.
Door can be opened in 15 seconds."

(Amd) **5-2.2.1 General.** Stairs used as a component in the means of egress shall conform to the general requirements of Section 5-1 and to the special requirements of this subsection.

Exception: Aisle steps provided in Chapters 8 and 9.

(AMD) **5-2.2.2.1 Standard Stairs.** Stairs shall be in accordance with Table 5-2.2.2.1(a).

Table 5-2.2.2.1(a) New Stairs

Minimum width clear of all obstructions, except projections not more than 4½ in. (11.4 cm) at or below handrail height on each side	44 in. (112 cm); 36 in. (91 cm) where total occupant load of all stories served by stairways is fewer than 50
Maximum height of risers	7 in. (17.8 cm)
Minimum height of risers	4 in. (10.2 cm)
Minimum tread depth	11 in. (27.9 cm)
Minimum headroom	6 ft 8 in. (203 cm)
Maximum height between landings	12 ft (3.7 m)
Landing	(See 5-2.1.3 and 5-2.1.4.4)

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 1:* Existing stairs in existing buildings shall be permitted to remain in use provided they meet the requirements for existing stairs shown in the table for existing stairs. Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, existing stairs shall be permitted to be rebuilt in accordance with the Table 5-2.2.2.1(b)'s dimensional criteria for existing stairs and in accordance with the other code requirements in 5-2.2 for stairs.

Table 5-2.2.2.1(b) Existing Stairs

	Class A	Class B
Minimum width clear of all obstructions, except projections not more than 4½ in. (11.4 cm) at or below handrail height on each side	44 in. (112 cm)	44 in. (112 cm)
	36 in. (91 cm) where total occupant load of all stories served by stairways is fewer than 50	
Maximum height of risers	7½ in. (19.1 cm)	8 in. (20.3 cm)
Minimum tread depth	10 in. (25.4 cm)	9 in. (22.9 cm)
Minimum headroom	6 ft 8 in. (203 cm)	6 ft 8 in. (203 cm)
Maximum height between landings	12 ft (3.7 m)	12 ft (3.7 m)
Landing	(See 5-2.1.3 and 5-2.1.4.4)	

Exception No. 2: Industrial equipment access as provided in Chapter 28.

(Amd) **5-2.2.2.5* Winders.** Where permitted in Chapters 8 through 31, winders shall be permitted in stairs. Winders shall have a minimum tread depth of 6 in. (15.2 cm) and a minimum depth of tread of 10 in. (27.9 cm) at a point 12 in. (30.5 cm) from the narrowest edge.

Exception No. 1: Existing winders shall be permitted to remain provided they have a minimum tread depth of 6 in. (15.2 cm) and a minimum depth of tread of 9 in. (22.9 cm) at a point 12 in. (30.5 cm) from the narrowest edge.

Exception No. 2: Existing stairs containing winders may also be continued in use provided:

(a) Such winders have a minimum depth of tread of 7½ in. at a point 12 in. from the narrowest edge.

(b) The nosing of each winder tread shall be made readily visible by the application of a 2 in. wide stripe for the

Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

full width of the tread that is of a distinctive or contrasting color.

(c)The area of the winder shall be provided with both normal illumination and emergency lighting in accordance with Sections 5-8 and 5-9.

(d)A handrail shall be provided for the full length of stair travel at the side of the stair having the widest tread portion.

(Amd) **5-2.2.5.2* Exposures.** Where nonrated walls or unprotected openings enclose the exterior of a stairway and the walls or openings are exposed by other parts of the building at an angle of less than 180 degrees, the building enclosure walls within 10 ft (3 m) horizontally of the nonrated wall or unprotected opening shall be constructed as required for stairway enclosures including opening protectives. Construction shall extend vertically from the ground to a point 10 ft (3 m) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower.

Exception: The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3 m) from the stairs shall not be required to be more than 1 hour with opening having a $\frac{3}{4}$ -hr fire protection rating.

(Amd) **5-2.2.6.2: Balconies.** Balconies to which egress doors lead shall be approximately level with the floor of the building.

Exception No. 1: In existing buildings located in climates where balconies are subject to accumulation of snow or ice, one step, not more than 8 in. (20.3 cm), shall be permitted below the level of the inside floor.

Exception No. 2: As permitted by Exception No. 2 to Section 5-2.1.3.

(Amd) **5-2.2.6.4 Separation and Protection of Outside Stairs.** Outside stairs shall be separated from the interior of the building by walls with the fire resistance rating required for enclosed stairs with fixed or self-closing opening protectives. This construction shall extend vertically from the ground to a point 10 ft (3 m) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower, and at least 10 ft (3 m) horizontally.

Exception No. 1: Outside stairs serving an exterior exit access balcony that has two remote outside stairways or ramps.

Exception No. 2: Outside stairs serving not more than two adjacent stories, including the story of exit discharge, shall be permitted to be unprotected where there is a remotely located

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

second exit.

Exception No. 3: In existing buildings, outside stairs serving not more than four adjacent stories, including the story of exit discharge, shall be permitted to be unprotected where there is a remotely located second exit.

Exception No. 4: The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3 m) from the stairs shall not be required to be more than 1 hr with openings having a 3/4-hr fire protection rating.

(Amd) **5-2.4.4.5** The bridge or balcony floor shall be approximately level with the building floor and, in climates subject to the accumulation of snow and ice, shall be protected to prevent the accumulation of snow and ice.

Exception No. 1: In existing buildings in climates where balconies or bridges are subject to the accumulation of snow or ice, one step, not more than 8 in. (20.3 cm) shall be permitted below the level of the inside floor.

Exception No. 2: As permitted by Exception No. 2 to Section 5-2.1.3.

(Add) **5-2.6.1.1 Enclosure.** An exit passageway shall be separated from other parts of the building as specified in Section 5-1.3.2.

Exception No. 1: Fire windows in accordance with Section 6-2.3.2 shall be permitted to be installed in such a separation in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7.

Exception No. 2: Existing fixed wired glass panels in steel sash shall be permitted to be continued in use in such a separation in a building protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7.

(Add) **5-2.6.1.2 Stair Discharge.** An exit passageway that serves as a discharge from a stair enclosure shall have the same fire resistance rating and opening protective fire protection rating as that required for the stair enclosure.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

(Amd) **5-2.12.2.5** The area of refuge shall be provided with a two-way communication system for communication between the area of refuge and a central control point. The door to the stair enclosure or the elevator door and the associated portion of the area of refuge that the stair enclosure door or elevator door serves shall be identified by signage. (See 5-2.12.3.5.)

Exception: Areas of refuge in buildings less than four stories in height.

(Del) **5-2.12.3.2** Delete Section.

(Amd) **5-3.2* Measurement of Means of Egress.** Width of means of egress shall be measured in the clear at the narrowest point of the exit component under consideration.

Exception: Projections not more than 3½ in. (8.9 cm) on each side are permitted at or below handrail height in exit access passageways, ramps and corridors and projection not to exceed 4½ in. (11.4 cm) on each side at or below handrail height in stairways.

Chapter 6

Features of Fire Protection

(Amd) **6-2.3.2.3.1** Every opening in a fire barrier shall be protected to limit the spread of fire and restrict the movement of smoke from one side of the fire barrier to the other. The fire protection rating for opening protectives shall be as follows:

- (a) 2-hr fire barrier - 1½-hr fire protection rating,
- (b) 1-hr fire barrier - 1-hr fire protection rating where used for vertical openings or exit enclosures, or ¾-hr fire protection rating where used for other than vertical openings or exit enclosures.

Exception No. 1 to (b): Where a lesser fire protection rating is specified by Chapter 5 or Chapters 8 through 32.

Exception No. 2 to (b): Where the fire barrier is provided as a result of a requirement that corridor walls or smoke barriers be of 1-hr fire resistance-rated construction, the opening protectives shall be permitted to have a minimum 20-min fire protection rating when tested in accordance with NFPA 252, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Door Assemblies, without the hose stream test.

Exception No. 3 to (b): Where special requirements for doors in 1-hr fire resistance-rated corridor walls and 1-hr fire resistance-rated smoke barriers are specified in Chapters 12 and 13.

Exception No. 4 to (b): Existing doors having a ¾-hr fire protection rating shall be permitted to continue to be used in vertical openings and in exit enclosures.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 5 to (b): Existing door having a 20-min fire protection rating or door assemblies consisting of door frames constructed of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick hardwood stock and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick solid core doors that are self closing and positive latching. The building shall be provided with either partial automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with Section 7-7.1 or a partial fire detection system in accordance with Section 7-6.2.9. These systems shall include either a sprinkler or fire detector opposite the center of and inside any door that opens into the exit, and provisions for occupant notification in accordance with Section 7-6.3.

- (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ -hr fire barrier - 20 min fire protection rating

Exception to (c): Fire doors shall be permitted to have a minimum 20-min fire protection rating when tested in accordance with NFPA 252, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, without the hose stream test.

(Amd) **6-4.3.1** The storage and handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be in accordance with the applicable codes:

- (a) Sections 29-320-1a to 29-320-4a, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code;
- (b) Sections 29-329-1 to 29-329-4, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code;
- (c) Sections 29-331-1 to 29-331-5, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code.

Chapter 7

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment

(Amd) **7-1.1** Equipment utilizing gas and related gas piping shall be installed in accordance with Sections 29-329-1 to 29-329-4, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code or Sections 29-331-1 to 29-331-5, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code.

Exception: Existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in service, subject to approval by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Amd) **7-2.2** Ventilating or heat-producing equipment shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials; NFPA 211, Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances; Sections 29-317-1a to 29-317-3a, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Oil Burning Equipment Code; Sections 29-329-1 to 29-329-4, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code; or NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

Exception: Existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in service, subject to approval by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Amd) **7-4.2** New and existing elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Sections 29-192-A1 to 29-192-A58, inclusive, Sections 29-192-B1 to 29-192-B89, inclusive, and Sections 29-192-C1 to 29-192-C3, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators and enforced by the Connecticut Department of Public Safety.

(Del) **7-4.3** Delete Section.

(Del) **7-4.4** Delete Section.

(Del) **7-4.5** Delete Section.

(Del) **7-4.7** Delete Section.

(Del) **7-4.8** Delete Section.

(Amd) **7-6.2.10.1** In buildings for which a building permit for new

Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

occupancy was issued on or after October 1, 1985, smoke alarms shall be powered by both alternating current (AC) and batteries (DC).

In buildings for which a building permit for new occupancy was issued on or after October 1, 1976, smoke alarms shall be powered by the household electrical service.

In buildings for which a building permit was issued prior to October 1, 1976, smoke alarms may be battery powered.

(Add) **7-6.3.5.1.** When selective occupant notification is utilized in accordance with the exceptions to Section 7-6.3.5, the portions of the building that do not receive the initial notification of alarm shall be separated from areas of the immediate emergency and initial evacuation by construction having a fire resistance rating of at least 1-hr.

(Amd) **7-7.1.2** Sprinkler piping serving not more than six sprinklers for any isolated hazardous area shall be permitted to be connected directly to a domestic water supply system having a capacity sufficient to provide 0.15 gpm/sq ft (6.1 L/min sq m) of floor area throughout the entire enclosed area. A check valve shall be provided at the point where the suppression system piping is connected to the domestic piping. Shutoff valves shall not be permitted in the suppression piping. Water supply shall be controlled by the riser control valve to the domestic water piping.

Exception: Shutoff valves shall be permitted to be located in the suppression system piping provided such valves are locked or secured in the open position.

(Add) **7-7.1.5 Statutory Requirements.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout those buildings described by either subsections (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of this section. The design, installation and maintenance of the sprinkler system shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-7. For the purpose of subsections (a), (c) and (d) of this section, building height shall be measured from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the floor of the highest occupiable story.

- (a) All buildings for human occupancy over four stories in height.

Exception to (a): Those for which a permit for new construction was issued prior to October 1, 1973.

- (b) Each hotel and motel having six or more guest rooms and sleeping accommodations for more than sixteen persons.

Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception to (b): Those for which a permit for new construction was issued prior to January 1, 1987.

- (c) Not later than October 1, 1992, each hotel and motel having more than four stories in height.
- (d) Not later than January 1, 1995, each residential building having more than four stories and occupied primarily by elderly persons. For the purposes of this subsection, the phrase "occupied primarily by elderly persons" means that a minimum of eighty percent of the dwelling units available for human occupancy in a residential building have at least one resident who has attained the age of sixty-five years.
- (e) Each residential building having more than twelve living units and occupied primarily by elderly persons, or designed so to be occupied, for which a building permit for new occupancy is issued or which is substantially renovated on or after January 1, 1997. For the purposes of this subsection, the phrase "occupied primarily by elderly persons" means that a minimum of eighty percent of the dwelling units available for human occupancy in a residential building have at least one resident who has attained the age of sixty-five years.

(Add) **7-7.1.6** Buildings provided with standby electrical power for the purpose of continuing operations or occupancy shall provide standby power for any electric fire pump installed to provide an adequate water supply or minimum operating pressure to a required automatic sprinkler system.

Standby power in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and NFPA 110, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, Type 60 shall be provided. The standby power system shall have a capacity and rating sufficient to supply all required equipment. Selective load pickup and load shedding shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

Exception: Existing installations may be continued in service subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

(Amd) **7-7.3.1** In any occupancy where the character of the potential fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of fire might be more effectively accomplished by a type of automatic extinguishing system other than an automatic sprinkler system such as carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, Halon 1301, or water spray, a standard extinguishing system of another type shall be permitted to be installed in lieu of an automatic sprinkler system. Such systems shall be installed, inspected, and maintained in accordance with appropriate NFPA standards.

Chapter 8

New Assembly Occupancies

(Del) **8-1.6** Delete Section.

(Del) **Table 8-1.6** Delete Table.

(Amd) **8-3.4.1 General.** Assembly occupancies with occupant loads greater than 300 and all theaters with more than one audience-viewing room shall be provided with an approved fire alarm system in accordance with Section 7-6.1 and this section.

Exception: Assembly occupancies that are part of a mixed occupancy (see Section 4-1.12) shall be permitted to be served by a common fire alarm system provided the individual requirements of each occupancy are met.

(Amd) **8-3.4.3.3.** The announcement shall be made via an approved voice communication or public address system in accordance with NFPA 72, provided with an emergency power source, that is audible above the ambient noise level of the assembly occupancy.

(Add) **8-3.5.2** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Amd) **8-4.7.2*** Every special amusement building shall be protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed and maintained in accordance with Section 7-7. Where the special amusement building is movable or portable, sprinkler water supply shall be permitted to be by an approved temporary means.

Exception No. 1: Buildings or structures not more than 10 ft (3 m) in height and not more than 160 sq ft (14.9 sq m) in horizontal projection.

Exception No. 2: Any temporary special amusement building or structure used for fewer than 60 days where the total floor area is less than 1,000 sq ft (93 sq m) and the travel distance from any point to an exit is less than 50 ft (15 m).

Chapter 9

Existing Assembly Occupancies

(Amd) **9-1.2.5.3** A building with multiple dwelling units of residential occupancy above an assembly occupancy shall be permitted provided the assembly occupancy is protected by an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 7-6 that provides for occupant notification throughout the dwelling units in accordance with Section 7-6.3 and that the egress from the dwelling units is protected in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate occupancy chapter.

(Del) **9-1.6** Delete Section.

(Del) **Table 9-1.6** Delete Table.

(Amd) **9-3.4.3.3** The announcement shall be made via an approved voice communication or public address system which is provided with an emergency power source and that is audible above the ambient noise level of the assembly occupancy.

(Add) **9-3.5.2** Buildings with occupant loads greater than 300 for which a building permit for new occupancy was issued on or after April 15, 1987 shall be protected by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7 as follows:

- (a) Throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy, and
- (b) Throughout any story below the story containing the assembly occupancy, and
- (c) In the case of an assembly occupancy located below the level of exit discharge, throughout any story intervening between this story and the level of exit discharge, including the level of exit discharge.

Exception No. 1: Assembly occupancies used primarily for worship with fixed seating.

Exception No. 2: Assembly occupancies consisting of a single multi-purpose room less than 12,000 sq. ft. (1,100 sq m) and not used for exhibition or display.

Exception No. 3: Gymnasiums, skating rinks, swimming pools used exclusively for participant sport with no audience facilities for more than 300.

(Add) **9-3.5.3** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as

Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Amd) **9-3.6 Corridors.** Interior corridors and lobbies shall be constructed in accordance with Sections 5-1.3.1 and 6-2.3.

Exception No. 1: Corridor and lobby protection shall not be required where assembly rooms served by the corridor or lobby have at least 50 percent of their exit capacity discharging directly to the outside, independent of corridors and lobbies.

Exception No. 2: Corridor and lobby protection is not required in buildings protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7.

Exception No. 3: Lobbies serving only one assembly area that meet the requirements of intervening rooms (see Section 5-5.1.7) need not have a fire resistance rating.

Exception No. 4: Construction for which a permit was issued prior to April 15, 1987.

Chapter 10

New Educational Occupancies

(Amd) **10-2.1.2.** Rooms normally occupied by preschool, kindergarten, or first-grade pupils shall not be located above or below the level of exit discharge. Rooms normally occupied by second-grade pupils shall not be located more than one story above the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Rooms or areas located on floor levels other than as specified above may be used where provided with independent egress facilities dedicated for use by the preschool, kindergarten, first-grade or second-grade pupils.

(Amd) **10-2.3.2.1** Exit access corridors shall not be less than 6 ft (1.8 m) clear width.

Exception: Exit access corridors shall not be less than 44 in. (112 cm) clear width where serving an occupancy of 100 or less persons.

(Amd) **10-2.11.1* Windows for Rescue and Ventilation.** Every room or space greater than 250 sq ft (23.2 sq m) used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy shall have at least one outside window for emergency rescue and ventilation. Such window shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 20 in. (51 cm) in width, 24 in. (61 cm) in height, and 5.7 sq ft (0.53 sq m) in area. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 44 in. (112 cm) above the floor, and any latching device shall be capable of being operated from not more than 54 in. (137 cm) above the finished floor. The clear opening shall permit a rectangular solid, with a minimum width and height that provides the required 5.7 sq ft (0.53 sq m) opening and a minimum depth of 20 in. (51 cm), to pass fully through the opening. Such windows shall be accessible by the fire department and shall open into an area having access to a public way.

Exception No. 1: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7.

Exception No. 2: Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building.

(Add) **10-3.4.4 Emergency Forces Notification.** Fire department notification shall be in accordance with 7-6.4.

(Add) **10-3.5.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

Chapter 11

Existing Educational Occupancies

(Amd) **11-2.1.2** Rooms normally occupied by preschool, kindergarten, or first-grade pupils shall not be located above or below the story of exit discharge. Rooms normally occupied by second-grade pupils shall not be located more than one story above the story of exit discharge.

Exception: Rooms or areas located on floor levels other than as specified above may be used where provided with independent egress facilities dedicated for use by the preschool, kindergarten, first-grade or second-grade pupils.

(Amd) **11-2.3.2.1** Exit access corridors shall not be less than 6 ft (1.8 m) clear width.

Exception: Exit access corridors shall not be less than 44 in. (112 cm) clear width where serving an occupancy of 100 or less persons.

(Amd) **11-2.11.1* Windows for Rescue and Ventilation.** Every room or space greater than 250 sq ft (23.2 sq m) used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy shall have at least one outside window for emergency rescue or ventilation. Such window shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 20 in. (51 cm) in width, 24 in. (61 cm) in height, and 5.7 sq ft (0.53 sq m) in area. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 44 in. (112 cm) above the floor. The clear opening shall permit a rectangular solid, with a minimum width and height that provides the required 5.7 sq ft (0.53 sq m) opening and a minimum depth of 20 in. (51 cm), to pass fully through the opening.

Exception No. 1: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7.

Exception No. 2: Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 3: Where the bottom of the window opening is higher than 44 in. but less than 60 in. above the floor, a stair fixed in place at the window may be utilized to meet the 44 in. sill height. Said stair shall have a minimum width of 24 in., a maximum riser height of 8 in., a minimum tread depth of 9 in., and shall be provided with a handrail on at least one side. A landing that has a measured depth at least equal to the width of the stair shall be provided at the top of the stair, and the bottom of the window opening shall be not more than 44 in. above the landing.

Exception No. 4: Awning or hopper-type windows that are hinged or subdivided to provide a clear opening not less than 600 sq. in. (3900 sq cm) in area nor any dimension less than 22 in. (55.9 cm) shall be permitted to continue to be used. Screen walls or devices in front of required windows shall not interfere with normal rescue requirements.

Exception No. 5: Where the room or space complies with the following:

(a) Doors exist that allow travel between adjacent classrooms and, when used to travel from classroom to classroom, provide direct access to exits in both directions or direct access to an exit in one direction and to a separate smoke compartment that provides access to another exit in the other direction; and

(b) The corridor is separated from the classrooms by a wall that resists the passage of smoke, and all doors between the classrooms and the corridor are self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with Section 5-2.1.8; and

(c) The length of travel to exits along such paths shall not exceed 150 ft (45 m); and

(d) Each communicating door shall be marked in accordance with Section 5-10; and

(e) No locking device shall be allowed on the communicating doors.

Exception No. 6: Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic fire detection system, the length of travel to an exit does not exceed 100 ft (30 m), and a window is provided in each room for ventilation. Smoke detection shall be used in all spaces except where not appropriate due to environmental conditions.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

(Add) **11-3.5.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Add) **11-3.6.1** Self closing devices may be omitted on doors between corridors and classrooms, except rooms or areas used as shops or laboratories, where the facility has a written and practiced fire exit drill policy which provides for the closing of all corridor doors upon evacuation, and where said policy provides for doors to classrooms not in use to be kept closed.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Chapter 12

New Health Care Occupancies

(Amd) **12-1.6.2** Health care occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by Table 12-1.6.2 (see Section 6-2.1).

Table 12-1.6.2 Construction Type Limits

Construction Type	Stories			
	1	2	3	4 or More
I (443)				
I (332)	X	X	X	X
II (222)				
II (111)	X	X	X	N.P.
II (000)	X	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
III (211)	X	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
III (200)	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
IV (2HH)	X	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
V (111)	X	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
V (000)	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.

X: Permitted type of construction
N.P.: Not Permitted

Chapter 13

Existing Health Care Occupancies

(Amd) **13-1.1.5 Modification of Retroactive Provisions.** (See also Sections 1-3 and 1-6.) The requirements of this chapter shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the State Fire Marshal and if the resulting arrangement could be considered as presenting minimum hazard to the life safety of the occupants. The requirements shall be permitted to be modified by the State Fire Marshal to allow alternative arrangements that will secure as nearly as equivalent safety to life from fire as practicable.

(Add) **13-3.5.7** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

Chapter 14

New Detention and Correctional Occupancies

(Amd) **14-7.1.1** Detention and correctional facilities or those portions of facilities having such occupancy shall be provided with 24-hr staffing. Staff shall be within three floors or 300 ft (91 m) horizontal distance of the access door of each resident housing area.

In addition, for Use Conditions III, IV, and V, the arrangement shall be such that the staff involved starts release of locks necessary for emergency evacuation or rescue and initiates other necessary emergency actions within 2 min of alarm.

Exception: For areas in which all locks are unlocked remotely in compliance with Section 14-2.11.6, staff shall not be required to be within three floors or 300 ft (194 m). The exception to Section 14-2.11.6 shall not be used in conjunction with this exception.

Chapter 15

Existing Detention and Correctional Occupancies

(Amd) **15-3.5.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Amd) **15-7.1.1** Detention and correctional facilities or those portions of facilities having such occupancy shall be provided with 24-hr staffing. Staff shall be within three floors or 300 ft (91 m) horizontal distance of the access door of each resident housing area.

In addition, for Use Conditions III, IV, and V, the arrangement shall be such that the staff involved starts release of locks necessary for emergency evacuation or rescue and initiates other necessary emergency actions within 2 min of alarm.

Exception: For areas in which all locks are unlocked remotely in compliance with Section 15-2.11.6, staff shall not be required to be within three floors or 300 ft (104 m). The exception to Section 15-2.11.6 shall not be used in conjunction with this exception.

Chapter 16

New Hotels and Dormitories

(Amd) **16-1.1 Application.** The requirements of this chapter apply to:

- (a) New buildings or portions thereof used as hotel or dormitory occupancies (see Section 1-3); and
- (b) Additions made to, or used as, a hotel or dormitory occupancy (see Section 1-3.6); and
- (c) Alterations, modernizations, or renovations of existing hotel or dormitory occupancies (see Section 1-3.7); and
- (d) Existing buildings or portions thereof upon change of occupancy to a hotel or dormitory occupancy (see Section 1-3.12).

Exception No. 1: Those sections that specifically cite hotels, motels or inns.

Exception No. 2: Any dormitory divided into suites of rooms, with one or more bedrooms opening into a living room or study that has a door opening into a common corridor serving a number of suites, shall be classified as an apartment building.

(Del) **16-2.2.1.2** Delete Section.

(Add) **16-2.6.3** The maximum travel distance from any point in a guest room or guest suite of rooms to an exit shall not exceed 250 ft (76 M) in buildings protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with 16-3.5.

(Amd) **16-3.2.2 Hazardous Areas.** Any hazardous area shall be protected in accordance with Section 6-4. The areas described in Table 16-3.2.2 shall be protected as indicated. Where sprinkler protection without fire rated separation is used, areas shall be separated from other spaces by partitions complying with Section 6-3.2 with doors complying with Section 6-3.4.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Table 16- 3.2.2 Hazardous Area Protection

Hazardous Area Description	Separation/Protection
Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms	1-hr or sprinklers
Employee locker rooms	1-hr or sprinklers
Gift or retail shops	1-hr or sprinklers
Bulk laundries	1-hr or sprinklers
Guest laundries outside of guest rooms or guest suites	1-hr or sprinklers
Maintenance shops	1-hr or sprinklers
Storage rooms ¹	1-hr or sprinklers
Trash rooms	1-hr or sprinklers

¹Where storage areas not exceeding 24 sq ft (2.2 sq m) are directly accessible from the guest room or guest suite, no separation or protection shall be required.

Exception: Residential-type heating appliances such as domestic hot water heaters, domestic furnaces, or domestic boilers may be unenclosed when located within an individual guest room or suite and serving only that room or suite.

(Add) **16-3.4.4.2.1** Each hotel, motel or inn shall install such equipment which, when activated, shall provide an approved visible alarm suitable to warn occupants, in at least one percent of the units or rooms in such establishments having 100 or more units or rooms. In establishments having less than 100 units or rooms, at least one unit or room shall have such an alarm.

(Amd) **16-3.5.2** All buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 16-3.5.1.

Chapter 17

Existing Hotels and Dormitories

(Amd) **17-1.1 Application.** The requirements of this chapter apply to existing buildings or portions thereof currently occupied as hotel or dormitory occupancies. (See also Section 16-1.1.)

Exception No. 1: Those sections that specifically cite hotels, motels or inns.

Exception No. 2: Any dormitory divided into suites of rooms, with one or more bedrooms opening into a living room or study that has a door opening into a common corridor serving a number of suites, shall be classified as an apartment building.

(Amd) **17-3.1.1** Every stairway, elevator shaft, and other vertical opening shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 6-2.4.

Exception No. 1: Unprotected vertical openings connecting not more than three floors in accordance with Section 6-2.4.5 shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: An atrium in accordance with Section 6-2.4.6 shall be permitted.

Exception No. 3: Convenience openings in accordance with Section 6-2.4.8 shall be permitted.

Exception No. 4: In any building protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 17-3.5, and where exits and required ways of travel thereto are adequately safeguarded against fire and smoke within the building or where every individual room has direct access to an exterior exit without passing through any public corridor, the protection of vertical openings not part of required exits shall be permitted to be waived by the authority having jurisdiction to such extent as such openings do not endanger required means of egress.

Exception No. 5: In existing buildings not more than two stories in height, unprotected openings shall be permitted by the authority having jurisdiction to continue to be used where the building is protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 17-3.5.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

(Amd) **17-3.2.2 Hazardous Areas.** Any hazardous area shall be protected in accordance with Section 6-4. The areas described in Table 17-3.2.2 shall be protected as indicated. Where sprinkler protection without fire rated separation is used, areas shall be separated from other spaces by partitions complying with Section 6-3.2 with doors complying with Section 6-3.4.

Table 17-3.2.2 Hazardous Area Protection

Hazardous Area Description	Separation/Protection
Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms	1-hr or sprinklers
Employee locker rooms	1-hr or sprinklers
Gift or retail shops more than 100 sq ft (9.3 sq m)	1-hr or sprinklers
Bulk laundries	1-hr or sprinklers
Guest laundries outside of guest rooms or guest suites	1-hr and sprinklers
Maintenance shops	1-hr or sprinklers
Rooms or spaces used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction ¹	1-hr or sprinklers
Trash rooms	1-hr or sprinklers

¹Where storage areas not exceeding 24 sq ft (2.2 sq m) are directly accessible from the guest room or guest suite, no separation or protection shall be required.

Exception: Residential-type heating appliances such as domestic hot water heaters, domestic furnaces, or domestic boilers may be unenclosed when located within an individual guest room or suite serving only that room or suite that is separated from all adjacent rooms or suites by construction having at least a ½-hr fire resistance rating.

(Amd) **17-3.4.4.1** A corridor smoke detection system in accordance with Section 7-6 shall be provided.

Exception No. 1: Where each guest room has direct exit to the outside of the building and the building is not over 3 stories in height.

Exception No. 2: Buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 17-3.5.

(Amd) **17-3.4.4.2*** An approved, single-station smoke alarm shall be installed in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10 in every guest room and every living area and sleeping room within a guest suite.

(Add) **17-3.4.4.2.1** Each hotel, motel or inn shall install such equipment which, when activated, shall provide an approved

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

visible alarm suitable to warn occupants, in at least one percent of the units or rooms in such establishments having 100 or more units or rooms. In establishments having less than 100 units or rooms, at least one unit or room shall have such an alarm.

(Amd) **17-3.5.2** When required by Section 7-7.1.5, an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with Section 17-3.5.1.

(Amd) **17-3.6.5** Transoms, louvers, or transfer grilles shall be prohibited in walls or doors of exit access corridors.

Exception: Existing transoms shall be permitted to remain but shall be fixed in the closed position and shall be covered or otherwise protected to provide a fire resistance rating of at least equivalent to that of the wall in which they are installed.

Chapter 18

New Apartment Buildings

(Add) **18-1.1.1** All buildings containing three or more individual living units shall be classified as apartment buildings for the purposes of Section 1-3.1.1. Upon determining that the building and living unit arrangement is in accordance with items numbered (a) through (d) of this section, the entire building shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter and the individual living units need only comply with Sections 18-3.4.4.1 and 18-3.4.4.2.

- (a) Residential buildings containing three or more individual living units, in which the living units are arranged so that no living unit is located either above or below another living unit; and
- (b) Each living unit has at least one independent exit, serving that unit only which leads directly to the exterior of the building in one of the following manners:
 - (1) an exit door opening directly to the street or yard at ground level; or
 - (2) an outside stair complying with Section 5-2.2.6.4 that leads directly to the street or yard at ground level. Note: Use of Exception No. 1 to Section 5-2.2.6.4 is prohibited; or
 - (3) an interior stair that is separated from all areas that are not a part of the living unit served by fire barriers having a 1-hr fire resistance rating with no openings therein, that leads directly to the street or yard at ground level; and
- (c) Each living unit is separated from the adjoining unit by vertical fire barriers having at least a 1-hr fire resistance rating. Such walls shall extend from the lowest floor slab to the underside of the highest roof deck and shall be continuous through all spaces below the living unit such as basements and crawl spaces and all areas above the living unit, such as attics or other concealed spaces; and

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

(d) There are no spaces within the confines of the building's exterior perimeter walls that are subject to common occupant usage including, but not limited to, corridors, hallways, laundry rooms, furnace or utility rooms, storage areas, or recreation areas.

(Del) **18-2.2.1.2** Delete Section.

(Amd) **18-2.4 Number of Exits.** (See also Section 5-4.) Every dwelling unit shall have access to at least two separate exits remotely located from each other as required by Section 5-5.1.

Exception No. 1: Any dwelling unit shall be permitted to have a single exit provided:

(a) That dwelling unit has an exit door opening directly to the street or yard at ground level, or

(b) That dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with Section 5-2.2 that serves a maximum of two units, both of which are located on the same floor, or

(c) That dwelling unit has direct access to an interior stair serving only that unit and separated from all other portions of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hr fire resistance rating with no opening therein.

Exception No. 2: Any building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system complying with Section 18-3.5 having three or fewer stories and with not more than four dwelling units per story shall be permitted to have a single exit under the following conditions:

(a) The stairway is separated from the rest of the building by barriers having a minimum 1-hr fire resistance rating with self-closing minimum 1-hr fire protection-rated doors protecting all openings between the stairway enclosure and the building, and

(b) The stairway does not serve more than one-half story below the level of exit discharge, and

(c) All corridors serving as access to exits have a minimum 1-hr fire resistance rating, and

(d) There is not more than 35 ft (10.7 m) of travel distance from the entrance door of any dwelling unit to an exit, and

(e) One-half-hour fire-rated horizontal and vertical separation between dwelling units is provided.

(Add) **18-2.6.4** The maximum travel distance from any point in a
Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

living unit to an exit shall not exceed 250 ft (76 M) in buildings protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with 18-3.5.

(Add) **18-3.2.2** Residential-type heating appliances such as domestic hot water heaters, domestic furnaces, or domestic boilers may be unenclosed when located within an individual living unit and serving that living unit only.

(Amd) **18-3.5.2** All buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 18-3.5.1.

Exception: In buildings four stories in height or less where every dwelling unit has either:

(a) An exit door opening directly to the street or yard at ground level, or

(b) Direct access to an outside stair complying with Section 5-2.2 that serves a maximum of two units both of which are located on the same floor, or

(c) Direct access to an interior stair serving only that unit and separated from all other portions of the building by fire barriers having a 1-hr fire resistance rating with no openings therein.

Chapter 19

Existing Apartment Buildings

(Add) **19-1.1.1** All buildings containing three or more individual living units shall be classified as apartment buildings for the purposes of Section 1-3.1.1. Upon determining that the building and living unit arrangement is in accordance with items numbered (a) through (d) of this section, the entire building shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter and the individual living units need only comply with Section 19-3.4.4.1.

- (a) Residential buildings containing three or more individual living units, in which the living units are arranged so that no living unit is located either above or below another living unit; and
- (b) Each living unit has at least one independent exit, serving that unit only which leads directly to the exterior of the building in one of the following manners:
 - (1) an exit door opening directly to the street or yard at ground level; or
 - (2) an outside stair complying with Section 5-2.2.6.4 that leads directly to the street or yard at ground level.
Note: Use of Exception No. 1 to Section 5-2.2.6.4 is prohibited; or
 - (3) an interior stair that is separated from all areas that are not a part of the living unit served by fire barriers having a 1-hr fire resistance rating with no openings therein, that leads directly to the street or yard at ground level; and
- (c) Each living unit is separated from the adjoining unit by vertical fire barriers having at least a 1-hr fire resistance rating. Such walls shall extend from the lowest floor slab to the underside of the highest roof deck and shall be continuous through all spaces below the living unit such as basements and crawl spaces and all areas above the living unit, such as attics or other concealed spaces; and
- (d) There are no spaces within the confines of the building's exterior perimeter walls that are subject to common occupant usage including, but not limited to, corridors, hallways, laundry rooms, furnace or utility rooms, storage areas, or recreation areas.

(Amd) **19-2.4 Number of Exits.** (See also Section 5-4.) Every

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

dwelling unit shall have access to at least two separate exits remotely located from each other as required by Section 5-5.1.

Exception No. 1: Any dwelling unit shall be permitted to have a single exit provided that

(a) That dwelling unit has an exit door opening directly to the street or yard at ground level, or

(b) That dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with Section 5-2.2, or

(c) That living unit has direct access to an interior stair serving only that unit and separated from all other portions of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hr fire resistance rating with no opening therein.

Exception No. 2: Any building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 19-3.5.1 having four or fewer stories shall be permitted to have a single exit under the following conditions:

(a) The stairway is separated from the rest of the building by barriers having a minimum 1-hr fire resistance rating with self-closing minimum 1-hr fire protection-rated doors protecting all openings between the stairway enclosure and the building, and

(b) The stairway does not serve more than one-half story below the level of exit discharge, and

(c) All corridors serving as access to exits have a minimum 1/2-hr fire resistance rating, and

(d) There is not more than 35 ft (10.7 m) of travel distance from the entrance door of any dwelling unit to an exit, and

(e) One half-hour fire resistance rated horizontal and vertical separation between dwelling units is provided.

Exception No. 3: Any building of three stories or less in its entirety shall be permitted to have a single exit under the following conditions:

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

(a) The stairway is separated from the rest of the building by barriers having a minimum 1-hr fire resistance rating with self-closing minimum 1-hr fire protection rated doors protecting all openings between the stair enclosure and the building, and

(b) The stairway does not serve more than one-half story below the level of exit discharge, and

(c) All corridors serving as access to exits have a minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ -hr fire resistance rating, and

(d) There is not more than 35 ft (10.7 m) of travel distance from the entrance door of any dwelling unit to an exit, and

(e) One-half-hour fire resistance rated horizontal and vertical separation between dwelling units is provided.

Exception No. 4: An Option 4 building of any height with not more than four dwelling units per floor, with a smokeproof enclosure or outside stair in accordance with the requirements of Section 5-2.3 as the exit, and such exit is immediately accessible to all dwelling units served thereby, shall be permitted to have a single exit. Immediately accessible means there shall not be more than 20 ft (6.1 m) of travel distance from the entrance door of any dwelling unit to an exit.

(Amd) **19-3.1.1** Every stairway, elevator shaft, or other vertical opening shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 6-2.4.

Exception No. 1: Convenience openings in accordance with Section 6-2.4.8 shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: An atrium in accordance with Section 6-2.4.6 shall be permitted.

Exception No. 3: Unprotected vertical openings connecting not more than three floors shall be permitted in accordance with the conditions of Section 6-2.4.5.

Exception No. 4: In any building protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 19-3.5, and where exits and required ways of travel thereto are adequately safeguarded against fire and smoke within the building, or where every individual room has direct access to an exterior exit without passing through any public corridor, the protection of vertical openings not part of required exits shall not be required.

(Add) **19-3.2.2** Residential-type heating appliances such as

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

domestic hot water heaters, domestic furnaces, or domestic boilers may be unenclosed when located within an individual living unit and serving that living unit only and the living unit is separated from all adjacent units by construction having at least a ½-hr fire resistance rating.

(Amd) **19-3.4.4.1** Approved single-station or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10 outside every sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on all levels of the dwelling unit including the basement.

(Amd) **19-3.5.2** In buildings using Option 3, automatic sprinklers shall be installed in corridors along the corridor ceiling, and one sprinkler shall be opposite the center of and inside any dwelling unit door that opens into the corridor.

(Amd) **19-3.5.6** As required by Section 7-7.1.5, buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 19-3.5.1.

Chapter 20

Lodging or Rooming Houses

(Amd) **20-1.1.1** This chapter applies to buildings that provide sleeping accommodations for a total of 16 but not fewer than six persons on either a transient or permanent basis, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants except as provided in Chapter 21.

(Amd) **20-3.3.4 Detection.** Approved, single-station smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10 in every sleeping room.

Exception: These detectors shall not be required to be interconnected.

(Add) **20-3.3.5** Each lodging or rooming house shall install a smoke alarm which, when activated, shall provide an approved visible alarm suitable to warn occupants in at least one room.

(Amd) **20-3.5.1** Where an automatic sprinkler system is required or is used as an alternative method of protection, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be installed in accordance with Section 7-7 and shall actuate the fire alarm system in accordance with Section 7-6.

Exception No. 1: In buildings up to and including four stories in height, systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: The use of NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, shall be permitted where the lodging or rooming house is not part of a mixed occupancy. Entrance foyers shall be sprinklered. Lodging or rooming houses with more than eight occupants shall be treated as two family dwellings with regard to the water supply.

Exception No. 3: In individual living units, sprinkler installation shall not be required in closets not over 12 sq ft (1.1 sq m). Closets that contain equipment such as washers, dryers, furnaces, or water heaters shall be sprinklered regardless of size.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 4: In existing lodging and rooming houses, sprinkler installations shall not be required in closets not over 24 sq ft (2.2 sq m) and bathrooms not over 55 sq ft (5.1 sq m).

(Add) **20-3.5.3** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

Chapter 21

One- and Two-Family Dwellings

(Amd) **21-1.1.1*** This chapter establishes life safety requirements for all one- and two-family dwellings. One- and two-family dwellings include buildings containing not more than two dwelling units in which each dwelling unit is occupied by members of a single family with not more than five outsiders, if any, accommodated in rented rooms.

Buildings which contain a maximum of two dwelling units and no other occupancies are specifically exempted by Section 29-292 of the Connecticut General Statutes from the jurisdiction of this code except for the specific smoke detection provisions set forth in Section 21-3.3.

The requirements of this chapter are applicable to dwelling or living units within other occupancies as referenced by Chapters 8 through 32 and Section 21-1.2.2, herein.

(Amd) **21-1.2.2** Where one or two dwelling units are present in a building containing another occupancy, each dwelling shall be provided with a primary means of escape in accordance with Section 21-2.2.2 and no dwelling unit may have its sole means of escape through another dwelling unit or other occupancy. Where the primary means of escape consists of an interior stairway, the stairway shall be separated by at least ½-hr fire barriers with all openings protected by self closing doors of an equivalent rating.

(Amd) **21-3.3.1** Approved, single-station smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10 in the following locations:

- (a) All sleeping rooms;

Exception No. 1: Smoke alarms shall not be required in sleeping rooms in existing construction.

Exception No. 2: In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system where the bedrooms are equipped with residential sprinklers.

- (b) Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms;

- (c) On each additional story of the dwelling unit including basements.

Chapter 22

New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

(Amd) **22-2.3.4.3.1** Approved smoke detectors shall be provided in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10. Detectors shall be installed on all levels, including basements, but excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Additional detectors shall be installed for living areas as defined in Section 3-2.

(Amd) **22-2.3.4.3.2** Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved, listed single-station smoke detector in accordance with 7-6.2.10.

Exception: Rooms protected by quick response or residential sprinklers in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 22-2.3.5.

(Amd) **22-2.3.5.2*** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 7-7 and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with Section 22-2.3.4.1. The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented to the authority having jurisdiction.

Exception No. 1: In prompt evacuation capability facilities, a sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, shall be permitted. Facilities with more than eight residents shall be treated as two-family dwellings with regard to water supply. Additionally, entrance foyers shall be sprinklered.*

Exception No. 2: In slow and impractical evacuation capability facilities, a sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, with a 30-min water supply shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Facilities with more than eight residents shall be treated as two-family dwellings with regard to water supply.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 3: In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities, where an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 sq ft (2.7 sq m) and bathrooms not exceeding 55 sq ft (5.1 sq m), provided such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or material providing a 15-min thermal barrier.

Exception No. 4: In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities up to and including four stories in height, systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted.

Exception No. 5: In impractical evacuation capability facilities up to and including four stories in height, systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered.

(Add) **22-3.2.6.3** The maximum travel distance from any point in a room, suite of rooms or living unit to an exit shall not exceed 250 ft (76 M).

(Amd) **22-3.3.4.7 Smoke Detectors.** Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved, single-station smoke detector in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10.

Chapter 23

Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

(Amd) **23-2.3.4.3* Smoke Detectors.** Approved smoke detectors shall be provided in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10 and, when activated, shall initiate an alarm that is audible in all sleeping areas. Detectors shall be installed on all levels, including basements, but excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Additional detectors shall be installed for living rooms, dens, day rooms, and similar spaces.

(Amd) **23-2.3.5.1*** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 7-7 and shall activate the fire alarm system in accordance with Section 23-2.3.4.1. The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented to the authority having jurisdiction.

Exception No. 1: In prompt evacuation capability facilities, a sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, shall be permitted. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 sq ft (2.2 sq m) and bathrooms not exceeding 55 sq ft (5.1 sq m), provided such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-min thermal barrier.

Exception No. 2: In slow and impractical evacuation capability facilities, a sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, with a 30-min water supply shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 sq ft (5.1 sq m), provided such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or material providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

Exception No. 3: In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities, where an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 sq ft (2.2 sq m) and bathrooms not exceeding 55 sq ft (5.1 sq m), provided such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-min thermal barrier.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 4: In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities up to and including four stories in height, systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted.

Exception No. 5: In impractical evacuation capability facilities up to and including four stories in height, systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 sq ft (5.1 sq m), provided such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or material providing a 15-min thermal barrier.

(Amd) **23-3.3.4.5 Smoke Detectors.** Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved single-station smoke detector in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10.

(Add) **23-3.3.5.4** Automatic sprinkler protection installed in accordance with Section 23-3.3.5.1 shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

Chapter 24

New Mercantile Occupancies

(Amd) **24-4.4.3.1 General.** Covered mall buildings shall be provided with a fire alarm system installed in accordance with Section 7-6.

(Amd) **24-4.4.3.3 1 Occupant Notification.** During all times that the covered mall building is occupied (see Section 5-2.1.1.3) the required fire alarm system, once initiated, shall:

(a) Activate a general alarm in accordance with Section 7-6.3 throughout the covered mall building; or

Exception to (a): A presignal system in accordance with Exception No. 1 to Section 7-6.3.2 shall be permitted.

(b) Activate an alarm signal in a continuously attended location for the purpose of initiating emergency action by personnel trained to respond to emergencies. Emergency action shall be initiated by means of live voice public address system announcements originating from the attended location where the alarm signal is received. The system shall be permitted to be used for other announcements provided the fire alarm use takes precedence over any other use.

Exception to (b): Any other occupant notification means allowed by Section 7-6.3 shall be permitted in lieu of live voice public address system announcements.

Chapter 25

Existing Mercantile Occupancies

(Amd) **25-1.2.2.3** A building with multiple dwelling units above a mercantile occupancy shall be permitted, provided that the mercantile occupancy is protected by an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 7-6 that provides for occupant notification throughout the dwelling units in accordance with Section 7-6.3 and that the egress from the dwelling units is protected in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate occupancy chapter.

(Add) **25-3.5.1.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Amd) **25-3.6 Corridors.** Where access to exits is limited to corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of at least 1-hr. Openings in corridor partitions required to have a fire resistance rating shall be protected in accordance with Section 6-2.3.

Exception No. 1: Where exits are available from an open floor area.

Exception No. 2: Corridors need not have a fire resistance rating within a space occupied by a single tenant.

Exception No. 3: Corridors need not have a fire resistance rating within buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Exception No. 4: Buildings constructed prior to April 15, 1987.

(Amd) **25-4.4.3.1 General.** Covered mall buildings shall be provided with a fire alarm system installed in accordance with Section 7-6.

(Amd) **25-4.4.3.3.1 Occupant Notification.** During all times that the covered mall building is occupied (see Section 5-2.1.1.3) the required fire alarm system, once initiated, shall:

(a) Activate a general alarm in accordance with Section 7-6.3 throughout the covered mall building; or

Exception to (a): A presignal system in accordance with Exception No. 1 to Section 7-6.3.2 shall be permitted.

(b) Activate an alarm signal in a continuously attended location for the purpose of initiating emergency action by

Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

personnel trained to respond to emergencies. Emergency action shall be initiated by means of live voice public address system announcements originating from the attended location where the alarm signal is received. The system shall be permitted to be used for other announcements provided the fire alarm use takes precedence over any other use.

Exception to (b): Any other occupant notification means allowed by Section 7-6.3 shall be permitted in lieu of live voice public address system announcements.

Chapter 26

New Business Occupancies

(Amd) **26-2.4 Number of Exits.** At least two separate exits shall be:

(a) Provided on every story, and

(b) Accessible from every part of every story and mezzanine.

Exception to (b): Exit access travel shall be permitted to be common for the distances allowed as common paths of travel by 26-2.5.3.

Exception No. 1: For a room or area with a total occupant load of fewer than 100 persons having an exit that discharges directly to the outside at the level of exit discharge for the building, with a total distance of travel, including travel within the exit, from any point not over 100 ft (30 m), a single exit shall be permitted. Such travel shall be on the same floor level or, if traversing of stairs is required, such stairs shall be not more than 15 ft (4.5 m) in height, and the stairs shall be provided with complete enclosures to separate them from any other part of the building, with no door openings therein. A communicating door shall be permitted in the exit stair enclosure at the level of exit discharge if the floor level of the communicating opening is protected throughout by either automatic sprinkler system or fire detection system consisting of smoke detection. A single outside stair in accordance with 5-2.2 shall be permitted to serve all floors allowed within the 15-ft (4.5-m) vertical travel limitation.

Exception No. 2: Any business occupancy not over three stories and not exceeding an occupant load of 30 people per floor shall be permitted a single separate exit to each floor if the total travel distance to the outside of the building does not exceed 100 ft (30 m) and, if such exit is enclosed in accordance with 5-1.3, serves no other levels, and discharges directly to the outside. A communicating door shall be permitted in the exit stair enclosure at the level of exit discharge if the floor level of the communicating opening is protected throughout by either automatic sprinkler system or fire detection system consisting of smoke detection. A single outside stair in accordance with 5-2.2 shall be permitted to serve all floors.

Exception No. 3: A single means of egress shall be permitted from a mezzanine within a business occupancy, provided that the common path of travel does not exceed 75 ft (23 m), or 100 ft (30 m) if protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7.

Exception No. 4: A single exit shall be permitted for a maximum

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

two-story single tenant space/building protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7 if the total travel to the outside does not exceed 100 ft (30 m).

(Add) **26-3.5.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

Chapter 27

Existing Business Occupancies

(Amd) **27-2.3.2** The minimum clear width of any corridor or passageway shall be 44 in. (112 cm) in the clear.

Exception: Where serving an occupant load of 50 or less the minimum width allowed shall be 36 in. (91.4 cm).

(Amd) **27-2.4.2** At least two separate exits shall be:

- (a) Provided on every story, and
- (b) Accessible from every part of every story and mezzanine.

Exception to (b): Exit access travel shall be permitted to be common for the distances allowed as common paths of travel by 27-2.5.3.

Exception No. 1: For a room or area with a total occupant load of fewer than 100 persons having an exit that discharges directly to the outside at the level of exit discharge for the building, with a total distance of travel, including travel within the exit, from any point not over 100 ft (30 m), a single exit shall be permitted. Such travel shall be on the same floor level or, if traversing of stairs is required, such stairs shall be not more than 15 ft (4.5 m) in height, and the stairs shall be provided with complete enclosures to separate them from any other part of the building, with no door openings therein. A communicating door shall be permitted in the exit stair enclosure at the level of exit discharge if the floor level of the communicating opening is protected throughout by either automatic sprinkler system or fire detection system consisting of smoke detection. A single outside stair in accordance with 5-2.2 shall be permitted to serve all floors allowed within the 15-ft (4.5-m) vertical travel limitation.

Exception No. 2: Any business occupancy not over three stories and not exceeding an occupant load of 30 people per floor shall be permitted a single separate exit to each floor if the total travel distance to the outside of the building does not exceed 100 ft (30 m) and, if such exit is enclosed in accordance with 5-1.3, serves no other levels, and discharges directly to the outside. A communicating door shall be permitted in the exit stair enclosure at the level of exit discharge if the floor level of the communicating opening is protected throughout by either automatic sprinkler system or fire detection system consisting of smoke detection. A single outside stair in accordance with 5-2.2 shall be permitted to serve all floors.

Exception No. 3: A single means of egress shall be permitted from

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

a mezzanine within a business occupancy, provided that the common path of travel does not exceed 75 ft (23 m), or 100 ft (30 m) if protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7.

Exception No. 4: A single exit shall be permitted for a maximum two-story single tenant space/building protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7 if the total travel to the outside does not exceed 100 ft (30 m).

*(Amd) **27-2.5.3*** No common path of travel shall exceed 75 ft (23 m).*

Exception No. 1: A common path of travel shall be permitted for the first 100 ft (30 m) on a story protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7.

Exception No. 2: A common path of travel shall be permitted for the first 100 ft (30 m) for single tenant spaces with an occupant load of not more than 30 persons.

*(Add) **27-3.5.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.*

*(Amd) **27-3.6. Corridors.** Where access to exits is limited to corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by partitions having a fire resistance rating of at least 1-hr. Openings in corridor partitions required to have a fire resistance rating shall be protected in accordance with Section 6-2.3.*

Exception No. 1: Where exits are available from an open floor area.

Exception No. 2: Corridors need not have a fire resistance rating within a space occupied by a single tenant.

Exception No. 3: Corridors need not have a fire resistance rating within buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Exception No. 4: Buildings constructed prior to September 1, 1981.

Chapter 28

Industrial Occupancies

(Amd) **28-1.1 Application.** The requirements of this chapter apply to both new and existing industrial occupancies. Industrial occupancies shall include buildings or portions thereof used for operations such as processing, assembling, mixing, packaging, finishing or decorating, repairing, and similar operations. Pursuant to the requirements of Section 29-292 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the requirements of this chapter shall not apply to buildings, or portions thereof, utilized for the manufacture of products or goods.

(Amd) **28-4.1 High-Rise Buildings.** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

Chapter 29

Storage Occupancies

(Amd) **29-2.4.1** Every building or structure used for storage and every section thereof considered separately shall have at least two separate means of egress as remotely located from each other as practicable.

Exception No. 1: A single means of egress shall be allowed in low or ordinary hazard storage occupancies provided that the following limits are not exceeded:

- (a) One story, 30 occupants and 100 ft (30 m) maximum travel distance; or*
- (b) Two story, 30 occupants and 75 ft (23 m) maximum travel distance.*

Exception No. 2: Existing occupancies.

(Amd) **29-2.6* Travel Distance to Exits.** (See also Section 5-6.)

(Add) **29-2.6.1** In low hazard storage occupancies, travel distance to exits shall not exceed 300 ft (60 m) from any point to reach the nearest exit.

Exception No. 1: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7, travel distance shall not exceed 400 ft (122 m).

Exception No. 2: Existing low hazard storage occupancies.

(Add) **29-2.6.2** In ordinary hazard storage occupancies, travel distance to exits shall not exceed 200 ft (60 m) from any point to reach the nearest exit.

Exception No. 1: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7, travel distance shall not exceed 400 ft (122 m).

(Add) **29-2.6.3** Every area used for the storage of high hazard commodities shall have an exit within 75 ft (23 m) of any point in the area where persons might be present. Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 5-6.

Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7, the travel distance shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m).

(Amd) **29-3.5. Extinguishing Requirements.** Automatic sprinkler

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Amd) **29-8.3.5 Extinguishing Requirements.** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Add) **29-8.3.5.1** When open-air parking structures, or open-air facilities are located within mixed occupancy buildings they shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system when the other occupancy requires such protection throughout the building.

Exception: Those portions of a building deemed "open-air parking" shall not be required to be protected by automatic sprinklers if all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) used only for the parking or storage of passenger motor vehicles designed to carry not more than nine persons; and*
- (b) there are no provisions for vehicle repair or fuel dispensing; and*
- (c) the open parking structure and other occupancy must be separated, both horizontally and vertically, by fire resistive separation assemblies having at least a 2-hr fire resistance rating and may have openings as permitted by the exceptions to Sections 24-1.2.3, 25-1.2.3, 26-1.2.3 and 27-1.2.3; and*
- (d) means of egress for the other occupancy shall be separated from the parking area by fire barriers having at least a 2-hr fire resistance rating.*

Chapter 30

New Day Care Occupancies

(Add) **30-3.5.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Amd) **30-3.6 Corridors.** Every interior corridor shall be constructed of walls having not less than a 1-hr fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 6-2.3.

Exception No. 1: Corridor protection shall not be required where all spaces normally subject to student occupancy have at least one door opening directly to the outside or to an exterior exit access balcony or corridor in accordance with Section 10-2.5.6.

Exception No. 2: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 7-7, corridor walls shall not be required to be rated, provided such walls, in conjunction with openings therein and ceilings at which they terminate, resist the passage of smoke.

Exception No. 3: Where the corridor ceiling is an assembly having a 1-hr fire resistance rating where tested as a wall, the corridor walls shall be permitted to terminate at the corridor ceiling.

Exception No. 4: Lavatories need not be separated from corridors, provided they are separated from all other spaces by fire barriers having not less than a 1-hr fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 6-2.3.

(Amd) **30-6.1.1.2** (See also Section 30-6.1.4) This section establishes life safety requirements for day-care homes in which more than three but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day (generally within a dwelling unit).

Exception No. 1: Facilities that supervise children on a temporary basis with parent or guardian in close proximity.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Exception No. 2: Facilities located within residential living units or private dwellings and providing care, maintenance, and supervision to not more than six children except that during the school year a maximum of three additional children who are in school full time shall be permitted for up to three hours before school and up to three hours after school. Such facilities are subject to the regulations adopted by the Connecticut Department of Public Health and are exempt from the requirements of this code.

(Amd) **30-6.3.4.3** Single-station or multiple station smoke detectors in accordance with Section 7-6.2.10 or system detectors with integral sounding devices in accordance with Section 7-6.1.4 shall be provided in all rooms used for sleeping.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Chapter 31

Existing Day Care Occupancies

(Amd) **31-1.4.1** For the purpose of this section, clients are classified in age groups as follows: clients two and one-half years of age and younger, clients over two and one-half years, and clients incapable of self-preservation.

(Amd)

Table 31-1.6.1 Location/Construction Type Limitations

Type of Construction	Age Group	Number of Stories (Stories are counted starting at the floor of exit discharge)			
		1	2	3	4 and Over
I (443)	0 thru 2 ½	X	X	X	X
I (332)					
II (222)	Over 2½**	X	X	X	X
II (111)	0 thru 2½	X	X*	N. P.	N. P.
III (211)					
V (111)	Over 2½**	X	X	X*	N. P.
IV (2HH)	0 thru 2½	X	X*	N. P.	N. P.
II (000)					
	Over 2½**	X	X*	N. P.	N. P.
III (200)	0 thru 2½	X*	X*	N. P.	N. P.
V (000)					
	Over 2½**	X	X*	N. P.	N. P.

X: Permitted

N. P.: Not Permitted

X*: Permitted if entire building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

**Client capable of self-preservation. If client not capable of self-preservation, use portions of table applicable to 0 through 2 1/2 age group.

Exception No. 1: Centers which accommodate five or less children ages 2½ or less are permitted to use the criteria for the age group category governing ages over 2½.

Exception No. 2: Centers which accommodate six or more children ages 2½ or less may be permitted at the level of exit discharge without automatic sprinkler protection when each child occupied room has an exit directly to the exterior, and the child occupied floor level is separated from lower levels by construction having a fire resistance rating of at least 1-hr.

(Amd) **31-3.5 Extinguishment Requirements.** Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by Section 7-7.1.5.

(Amd) **31-6.1.1.1*** (See also Section 31-6.1.4.) This section

Effective May 1, 1999

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

establishes life safety requirements for day-care homes in which more than three but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day (generally within a dwelling unit). An existing day-care home shall be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Section 30-6 in lieu of this section. Any existing day-care home that meets the requirements of Chapter 30 shall be judged as meeting the requirements of this chapter.

Exception No. 1: Facilities that supervise clients on a temporary basis with parent or guardian in close proximity.

Exception No. 2: Facilities located within residential living units or private dwellings and providing care, maintenance, and supervision to not more than six children except that during the school year a maximum of three additional children who are in school full time shall be permitted for up to three hours before school and up to three hours after school. Such facilities are subject to the regulations adopted by the Connecticut Department of Public Health and are exempt from the requirements of this code.

Chapter 33

Referenced Publications

(See Appendix B for other referenced publications that are advisory and thus do not constitute part of the requirements of this Code.)

(Amd) **33-1** The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this Code as mandatory requirements and shall be considered part of the requirements of this Code. The edition indicated for each reference is the edition of the date of the NFPA issuance of the document. Some of these mandatory documents might also be referenced in this Code for specific informational purposes and, therefore, are also listed in Appendix B.

The numbers in parentheses represent the paragraph numbers from the chapters of this Code that reference the given publication in a mandatory way.

The Fire Safety Code recognizes that it is sometimes impractical to continually upgrade existing buildings or installations to comply with all the requirements of the following referenced publications. Existing buildings or installations that do not comply with the provisions of the following referenced publications shall be permitted to be continued in service, provided the lack of conformity with these standards does not present a serious hazard to occupants as determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Amd) **33-1.1 NFPA Publications.** National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 1998 edition.
(7-7.4.1)

NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, 1996 edition. (6-2.4.12 Exception No. 1, 7-7.1.1, 7-7.4.2, 8-4.5.7, 8-7.5.3.7 Exception No. 1, 9-7.5.3.7 Exception No. 1, 12-3.5.3, 13-3.5.5, 16-1.5, 16-3.5.1 Exception, 17-1.5, 18-3.5.1 Exception No. 2, 19-2.2.1.2, 19-3.5.1 Exception No. 2, 21-2.2.1 Exception (b), 22-2.3.3.1 Exception No. 2 to (a), 22-2.3.5.2 Exception No. 3, 24-4.4.2.5(b), 25-4.4.2.5(b), 26-1.5.2, 27-1.5.2)

NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, 1996 edition. (7-7.1.1 Exception No. 2, 20-3.5.1 Exception No. 2, 21-2.2.1 Exception (b), 21-3.3.1 Exception No. 2 to (a), 22-2.3.5.2 Exception No. 1, 22-2.3.5.2 Exception No. 2, 23-2.3.5.1 Exception No. 1, 23-2.3.5.1 Exception No. 2)

NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Height, 1996 edition. (7-7.1.1 Exception No. 1, 16-3.5.1, 17-3.5.1, 18-3.5.1, 19-3.5.1, 20-3.5.1 Exception No. 1, 21-2.2.1 Exception (b), 21-3.3.1 Exception No. 2 to (a), 22-2.3.5.2 Exception No. 4, 22-2.3.5.2 Exception No. 5, 22-3.3.5.1 Exception No. 1, 23-2.3.5.1 Exception No. 3, 23-2.3.5.1 Exception No. 4, 23-3.3.5.1 Exception No. 1)

NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, 1996 edition. (7-7.4.2)

NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 1998 edition. (7-7.5, 7-7.6)

NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, See Sections 29-320-1a to 29-320-4a, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code. (24-4.5.3.1(a), 24-4.5.5, 25-4.5.3.1(a), 25-4.5.5, 30-7.5, 31-7.5)

NFPA 30B, Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products, 1998 edition. (24-4.5.3.1(b), 24-4.5.5, 25-4.5.3.1(b), 25-4.5.5)

NFPA 40, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film, 1997 edition. (8-4.6.1, 8-4.6.3 Exception, 9-4.6.1, 9-4.6.3 Exception)

NFPA 43B, Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations, (See NFPA 432). (24-4.5.3.1(c), 25-4.5.3.1(c))

NFPA 43D, Code for the Storage of Pesticides, 1998 edition. (24-4.5.3.1(d), 25-4.5.3.1(d))

NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, 1996 edition. (6-4.4, 7-2.4, 10-3.2.3, 11-3.2.3, 26-3.2.3)

NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code, See Sections 29-329-1 to 29-329-4, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code. (10-5.2.2 Exception, 10-7.5 Exception, 11-7.5, 16-5.2.2 Exception, 17-5.2.2 Exception, 18-5.2.2 Exception, 20-5.2.2 Exception, 30-5.2.2 Exception, 30-6.5.2.2 Exception, 30-7.6 Exception, 31-5.2.2 Exception, 31-6.5.2.2 Exception, 31-7.6 Exception)

NFPA 58, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, See Sections 29-331-1 to 29-331-5, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code. (8-7.1.4(d), 9-7.1.4(d))

NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, 1999 edition. (5-9.2.4, 6-2.4.12 Exception No. 3, 6-5.3.4, 7-1.2, 7-2.2, 7-6.1.4, 7-7.1.6, 8-4.3.4, 10-4.1.5, 14-5.1.2, 15-5.1.2, 15-5.1.2 Exception, 32-8.4.2)

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

NEFA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, 1996 edition. (5-2.1.8 Exception (c), 6-3.5.2, 6-3.5.3, 7-6.1.4, 7-6.2.8, 7-6.2.9, 7-6.2.10 Exception, 7-6.2.10 Exception No. 2, 7-6.3.2 Exception No. 2, 7-6.3.4, 7-6.3.5 Exception No. 2, 7-6.3.8, 7-6.4, 7-6.5.4, 7-7.2.1, 8-3.4.3.3, 10-3.4.2.3(a), 11-3.4.2.3 (a), 14-3.4.1.3, 15-3.4.1.3, 22-3.3.4.8, 23-3.3.4.6, 32-8.3.2)

NEFA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows, 1995 edition. (5-2.1.14(e), 6-2.3.2.1(a), 6-2.3.2.2, 12-3.6.3.5, 13-3.6.3.7)

NEFA 82, Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment, 1994 edition. (7-5.2)

NEFA 88A, Standard for Parking Structures, 1998 edition. (16-3.5.4, 18-3.5.5)

NEFA 90A, Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, 1996 edition. (6-2.6.1 Exception No. 2, 7-2.1)

NEFA 90B, Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems, 1996 edition. (7-2.1)

NEFA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials, 1995 edition. (7-2.2)

NEFA 96, Standard on Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 1998 edition. (7-2.3)

NEFA 99, Standard for Health Care Facilities, 1996 edition. (6-4.4 Exception, 7-2.4, 12-2.9.2, 12-2.10.2, 12-3.2.1, 12-3.2.2, 12-3.2.3, 12-3.2.4, 12-5.1.2, 12-5.1.3, 12-6.2.9.2, 12-6.3.2.1, 12-6.3.2.2, 13-3.2.2, 13-3.2.3, 13-3.2.4, 13-6.2.9.2, 13-6.3.2.1, 13-6.3.2.2)

NEFA 102, Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescoping Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures, 1995 edition. (9-4.8.1)

NEFA 110, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 1996 edition. (5-9.2.3, 7-1.3, 7-7.1.6, 32-8.4.2)

NEFA 111, Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 1996 edition. (5-9.2.3, 7-1.4)

NEFA 211, Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances, 1996 edition. (7-2.2)

NEFA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction, 1995 edition. (6-2.1, 6-5.5.3 Exception, 12-6.1.6.2, 13-6.1.6.2)

NEFA 221, Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls, 1997 edition. (6-2.2.2)

NEFA 231, Standard for General Storage, 1995 edition. (24-4.5.3.1(e), 24-4.5.5, 25-4.5.3.1(e), 25-4.5.5)

NEFA 231C, Standard for Rack Storage of Materials, 1998 edition. (24-4.5.3.1(f), 24-4.5.5, 25-4.5.3.1(f), 25-4.5.5)

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

NFPA 231D, Standard for Storage of Rubber Tires, 1998 edition. (24-4.5.3.1(g), 24-4.5.5, 25-4.5.3.1(g), 25-4.5.5)

NFPA 241, Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 1996 edition. (12-7.8.2, 13-7.8.2)

NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, 1995 edition. (3-2, 6-2.3.1.1, 6-2.3.1.1 Exception No. 2, 8-4.5.7(e), 22-1.3, 23-1.3)

NFPA 252, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, 1995 edition. (3-2, 6-2.3.2.1(a), 6-2.3.2.3.1 Exception 2 to (b) and Exception to (c), 6-3.4.2(a))

NFPA 253, Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, 1995 edition. (3-2, 6-5.6.1)

NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, 1996 edition. (6-5.4.1, 6-5.5.1, 8-4.5.7(f))

NFPA 256, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings, 1998 edition. (13-1.6.2 Exception, 15-1.6.3 Exception No. 1(a), 22-3.1.3.3 Exception to (a), (b), and (c), 23-3.1.3.3 Exception to (a), (b), and (c))

NFPA 257, Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies, 1996 edition. (Section 3-2, 6-2.3.2.2(a))

NFPA 260, Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture, 1998 edition. (6-6.2(a))

NFPA 261, Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes, 1998 edition. (6-6.2(b))

NFPA 265, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings, 1998 edition. (6-5.3.1.5, 6-5.3.1.5.1, 6-5.3.1.5.2, 6-5.3.5.1(e))

NFPA 266, Standard Methods of Test for Fire Characteristics of Upholstered Furniture Exposed to Flaming Ignition Source, 1998 edition. (6-6.3)

NFPA 418, Standard for Heliports, 1995 edition. (12-3.2.7)

NFPA 432, Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations, 1997 edition. (33-1.1)

NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant Textiles and Films, 1996 edition. (6-6.1, 8-4.5.11, 8-7.5.3.4(c), 9-4.5.11, 9-7.5.3.4(c))

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

NFPA 703, Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials, 1995 edition. (6-5.8.1, 8-7.5.3.4(b), 9-7.5.3.4(b))

NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience, 1996 edition. (8-7.3, 9-7.3)

(Amd) **33-1.2 Other Publications.**

ANSI A14.3-1984, Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036 (5-2.9.2.1)

CABO/ANSI A117.1-1992, American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036 (Section 3-2, 5-1.2, 5-2.12.3.5, 5-2.12.3.6, 5-10.1.3, 7-6.3.4)

ANSI A1264.1-1989, Safety Requirements for Workplace Floor and Wall Openings, Stairs and Railing Systems, American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036 (5-2.9.2.1 Exception No. 2, 28-2.2.10 Exception)

ASME/ANSI A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, See Sections 29-192-A1 to 29-192-A58, inclusive, Sections 29-192-B1 to 29-192-B89, inclusive, and Sections 29-192-C1 to 29-192-C3, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies known as the Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. (5-2.12.2.4, 5-2.13.9, 5-2.13.11)

ASTM E136-1982, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C, American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 (Section 3-2)

ASTM E1537, Standard Method for Fire Testing of Real Scale Upholstered Furniture Items, American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 (6-6.3)

ASTM E1590-1994, Standard Method for Fire Testing of Real Scale Mattresses, American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 (6-6.4)

ASTM F851-1983, Standard Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms, American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 (8-2.5.5.1, 9-2.5.5.1)

Code of Federal Regulations 16, Part 1632 (6-6.2(c))

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, Sections 29-320-1a to 29-320-4a, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Office of State Fire Marshal, PO Box 2794, Middletown CT 06457-9294 (Section 6-4.3.1(a), 33-1.1)

Connecticut Oil Burning Equipment Code, Sections 29-317-1a to 29-317-3a, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Office of State Fire Marshal, PO Box 2794, Middletown CT 06457-9294 (Section 7-2.2)

Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code, Sections 29-331-1 to 29-331-5, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Office of State Fire Marshal, PO Box 2794, Middletown CT 06457-9294 (Section 6-4.3.1(c), 7-1.1, 33-1.1)

Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code, Sections 29-329-1 to 29-329-4, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Office of State Fire Marshal, PO Box 2794, Middletown CT 06457-9294 (Section 6-4.3.1(b), 7-1.1, 7-2.2, 33-1.1)

Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, Sections 29-192-A1 to 29-192-A58, inclusive, Sections 29-192-B1 to 29-192-B89, inclusive, and Sections 29-192-C1 to 29-192-C3, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Office of State Fire Marshal, PO Box 2794, Middletown CT 06457-9294 (Section 7-4.2, 33-1.2)

Connecticut Tent and Portable Shelter Code, Sections 29-140-1a to 29-140-5a, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Office of State Fire Marshal, PO Box 2794, Middletown CT 06457-9294 (Section 29-292-1d)

UL 924, Standard for Safety Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 (5-10.2.2)

UL 1975, Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastic Used for Decorative Purposes, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 (6-6.7, 8-4.5.11, 8-7.4.3, 8-7.5.3.4(f), 8-7.5.3.4(g), 8-7.5.3.6, 9-7.4.3, 9-7.5.3.4(f), 9-7.5.3.4(g), 9-7.5.3.6)

(Effective May 1, 1999)

Effective May 1, 1999